Constitution of Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service

1293. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service and relevant rules as approved by the Union Public Service Commission and the Department of Personnel alongwith the reasons for delay in the formation of the proposed service ; and

(b) by when Government propose to finally constitute the proposed service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY) : (a) The Government have decided to constitute a new Group 'A' Central Service, called the Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service with comparable grades and scales found in other similar non-technical Central Services.

The new Service will have separate cadres for all India Radio and Doordarshan and separate sub-cadres with the media to meet the needs of programme management and programme production functions . A feaure of the proposed Service is that it will offer scope for individual officers to achieve specialisation according to their personal preferences. The rules for the Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service are yet to be finalised. Demands have been raised by some other sections of the Staff of AIR and Doordarshan for their inclusion in the proposed Service. This has necessitated the reconsideration of whole organisational structure.

(b) It is difficult to specify the exact date by which the Service will come into effect.

Entry of multi national to the field of Food Processing

1294. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of multinationals that have been permitted to enter into collaboration with Indian firms in Food Processing Industry during the last three years, yearwise and collaboration wise;

(b) what is the number of applications that are presently under consideration with Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of each proposal/ application?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of palm oil to Tamil Nadu for distribution through Public Distribution System

1295. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu state is not being allotted palm oil for distribution to the family card holders in comparison to the other states of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of palm oil allotted during the last two years to the various states in comparison to the population and number of family cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) Population is not the only criterion for the allocation of imported edible oils to the States/UTs. The allocation of imported edible oil including palm oil is made to States/UTs, keeping in view the demand from States/UTs, prices of indigenous edible oils in the open market, availability of stocks of all with the State Trading Corporation and other related factors. Allocation of imported edible oils is made to supplement the availability of indigenous edible oils in the open market and not to meet the entire requirement of States/UTs. A statement showing the alllocation of edible oils made to Tamil Nadu *vis-a-vis* other States/UTs during the last two oil years is annexed (*See* below), from which it will be clear that no discrimination has been made in the case of Tamil Nadu in the allocation of edible oils.

Statement

Allotment of Palm Oil to Tamil Nadu for distribution through public distribution system

S. No.	States/UTs	1986-87 Allocation	1987-88 Allocation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,16,000	1,3[illegible],350
2.	Assam	3,800	5,150
3.	Bihar	12,500	15,100
4.	Gujarat	1,42,340	1,70,050
5.	Haryana	13,700	19,750
6.	Himachal Pd.	13,100	16,400
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,900	13,760
8.	Karnataka	61,200	72,800
9.	Kerala	45,500	77,850
10.	Madhya Pd.	41,300	67,000
11.	Maharashtra	1,80,500	1,91,650
12.	Manipur	9,300	7,660
13.	Meghalaya	5,200	5,350
14.	Nagaland	8,300	6,540
15.	Orissa	25,650	27,800
16.	Punjab	17,250	19,280
17.	Rajasthan	17,000	28,480
18.	Sikkim	2,210	3,010

1	2	3	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	80,100	1.11,650
20.	Tripura	4,500	4,460
21.	Uttar Pradesh	34,900	62,260
22.	West Bengal	1,41,900	1,37,500
23.	A & N Islands	1,130	1,075
24.	Arunachal Pd.	780	825
25.	Chandigarh Admn.	1,260	2,140
26.	D & N Haveli	750	975
27.	Delhi Admn.	36,400	50,500
28.	Goa	7,220	7,760
29.	Lakshadweep	520	610
30.	Mizoram	3,150	5,170
31.	Pondicherry	7,800	5,350
32.	Daman	..	695
33.	Diu	..	425
	TOTAL :	10,42,760	12.75,385

Stagnation in food grains production

1296. SHRI M. VINCENT; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there was any stagnation in foodgrains production after the year 1983-84;

(b) if not, what was the quantity of foodgrains production in the years after1983-84 upto 1988-89 year-wise; and

(c) if the answer to part(a)above be in the affirmative what measures are being taken by Government to increase the food grains production in proportion of the projected demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (a) and (b) The foodgrains production in the country has shown a growth rate of 2·61 percent per annum during the period 1967-68 to 1983-84, when the total production of foodgrains in the country reached a record level of 152·4 million tonnes. After 1983-84, weather and rainfall conditions have generally not been favourable and production of food grains received set-back due to successive droughts in 1986-87 and 1987-88. During 1988-89 rainfall and weather situation has been quite favourable and total production of foodgrains in the country is expected to exceed the target of 166·57 million tonnes.

(c) The steps taken to increase the foodgrains production in order to